Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1808. No. 2275.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily - do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1 prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1 —	2500	—	2500
2 —	1500	—	3000
4 —	750	—	3000
10 —	300	—	3000
20 —	150	—	3000
40 —	75	—	3000
80 —	30	—	2400
200 —	20	—	4000
300 —	10	—	3000
3000 —	6	—	30,000
1 First drawn blank			200
1 — after	2000	tickets	200
1 —	4000	—	200
1 —	6000	—	200
1 —	8000	—	400
1 —	10,000	—	400
1 —	12,000	—	500
1 —	14000	—	1000
1 —	16,000	—	2000
1 Last drawn blank		—	3000
6168 Prizes-amounting to		Dolls.	75,000
1832 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence,			15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

The Subscriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,
That he manufactures and has for sale, at his shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-street:—
STILLS of different sizes—COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all sizes—A general assortment of TIN WARE—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACK SMITH WORK.

For Sale or Rent,
A two story Brick House, at the lower end of Prince-street, in a good situation for business and calculated to accommodate a family.

TO LEASE,
ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,
Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, between Prince and Duke-streets.

The highest price given for old copper, Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25. 3m

JUST RECEIVED,

A few barrels *very fresh LIMES,* in excellent order, which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

September 7.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description, executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3in

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6. Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers however, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence running at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24. d

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism,
3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,
A Farce.

August 11.

Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

August 30. d

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

The drawing begins this day.—First drawn blank entitled to *Two Hundred Dollars.*

ROBERT GRAY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET

HAVING made a purchase of a number of TICKETS in the above Lottery, offers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarter until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets,	$5 75
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing proceeds by the state of the wheel, information of which will be given at any time, by applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be exchanged for prizes, or the highest price in cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined, and every information respecting the Lottery given without charge.

August 24.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the Lease will be sold, if wanted, the *whole* of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS, There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, (which is particularly convenient on three streets) which will be sold in fee simple, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT of GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a public alley on one side, and an open space that cannot be built on on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George-Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing some thing less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;—— two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milch COWS, a fine buffaloe BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removed rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY

July 5

FOR BOSTON,
The Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Capt. HEWS;
For freight of 400 barrels, or cargo, having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing, for sale, from said vessel,
45 tons Plaister Paris,
3 tierces Claret Wine,
60 bales Cut Corks,
2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.
July 38. d

Scott's New Improved Patent *WINDOW SPRINGS.*

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS constantly on hand for sale, at Mr. JOHN HODGKINS Inn, the *New improved Patent Window Springs,*
Where all persons may be supplied, either by wholesale or retail, at the shortest notice.

These Springs are peculiarly useful in fastening the Window Sash when down, or at any height, and in enabling the same to be moved upwards or downwards without friction, and with much greater facility than any Window Springs heretofore invented; and are much less liable to be out of order.

They have met with the fullest approbation of all who have used them.

He will attend to orders for setting the Window Springs from such as may favor him with a call. Price 3s. 6d. per set.

Isaac Lum.

September 12 3t*

☞ *Removal.*

The subscriber has removed his store to a situation near the south corner of King and Alfred-streets, where he proposes to keep a constant supply of Wheat, and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, &c. which he will sell on the usual terms.

George Drinker.

9th month, 2d. eo3w

I HAVE FOR SALE,
6 pipes old London Particular Madeira WINE.
4 ditto new ditto ditto.
6 ditto old Port.
25 quarter casks Malaga.
50 quarter casks Lisbon.
20 boxes brown Soap.
50 ditto Mould Candles.

Bryan Hampson.

August 6. cotf

Just received per schr Freighter.

AND FOR SALE BY
Lawrason and Fowle,
28,000 feet merchantable Lumber
20 hogsheads retailing Molasses
10 ditto Jamaica Rum.
September 13 3aw2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, and immediate possession given—

A Lot of Ground, on which is erected a good substantial two story frame house, beginning on the north side of Prince-street, 208 feet 1 and 1-4 inches to the westward of Union-street, and fronting on Prince-street 17 feet 2 1-4 inches, and is 88 feet 3 1-2 inches in depth, subject to a ground rent of 18 pounds, Virginia currency, a year.

And immediately afterwards, also on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, on the west side of Pitt-street, beginning 154 feet to the southward of Prince street, being 22 feet 6 inches front, and 123 feet 5 inches deep, adjoining ground of Mr. Chapin.

The above property will be sold under a deed of trust to secure the payment of a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest, which is to be included in satisfactory notes negotiable at the said Bank; and it will be optional with the purchaser either to receive a conveyance in fee simple immediately after the sale and give a deed of trust on the property to secure the payment of the notes, or to have his title on the last payment being made.

James Keith,
George W. Craik, } *Trustees.*

September 13. dts

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

THE EMBARGO,
A FABLE.

Two powerful *neighbors* once fell out,
Though neither well knew what about:
Some thought that Envy's baneful sway
Had first enkindled the affray;
And some, that Hatred's deadly rage
Urged them thus furiously t'engage;
All arts they used, all methods tried,
To mortify each other's pride;
And no crime seem'd too vile or horrid,
By which the other might be worried.
An honest *Farmer* liv'd hard by,
Who view'd their contests with a sigh;
Of gentle turn, he took no share
In what engross'd the *Wranglers'* care:
He only wish'd, in peaceful toil,
T' enjoy the products of his soil.
The *Wranglers* saw, with jealous hate,
The *Farmer's* happy, thriving state:
Both tried, by trick and noisy babble,
T' entrap him in their silly squabble;
But finding useless all their schemes,
They seiz'd by force his *crops* and *teams*;
And spite of honor, truth and reason,
Plunder'd whatever they could seize on.
The *Farmer* bore these robb'ries long,
Nor took one step to ease the wrong—
Save once he ventured to *proclaim*
Their foul misdeeds, their murd'rous shame.
Finding the *Farmer* meek and mild,
The *Wranglers'* indignation boil'd:
One roar'd, and swore, in savage tone,
He should not be allow'd the *moon*
To *see*, unless he paid *him* for it—
While *t'other* rav'd, in accents horrid,
That if he paid a single *sou*,
He'd take his farm, and *thresh* him too.
The simple *Farmer*, (sad to tell!)
Rather than these insults repel—
Rather than gloriously fight
For his unalienable *right*—
Meanly resolv'd (the despicable elf)
To *tear his eyes out*, and destroy *himself!*

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MR. SNOWDEN,

A friend having favored me with the following letter which he copied from a British Magazine, I send it to you for a place in your paper. I consider it worthy of the attention of the directors of every alms-house in the United States. Z.

ECONOMY IN BAKING BREAD.

Letter from the Reverend FRANCIS HAGGITT, *Precendary of Durham, to the* BISHOP OF DURHAM

My LORD,

If you were surprized at receiving from me a loaf of bread, your surprize will cease when I explain my reason for sending it: in doing which I must enter into some details which I am persuaded will be far from uninteresting to your lordship. In the course of reading an old work on rural economy, I lately met with the following assertion, viz. That flour kneaded with bran water will produce a more *substantial* bread and a *greater quantity* of it, than is obtained by the common mode of baking — As the author says nothing more on the subject, I conclude he wrote in a time of plenty; but the information (if it should prove correct) appeared to me of vast importance in these days of scarcity, and I determined to make the experiment without delay.

Accordingly I caused four bushels of wheat (nine gallon measure) to be ground, and nothing but the course bran taken out: the produce was four bushels and a half of flour and 22 lb. of bran. About ten days ago I boiled some of the bran and kneaded a due proportion of the flour with the strained liquor, and the result of the experiment was so highly satisfactory, that I resolved to repeat it with the most strict attention and the most scrupulous exactness. The detail of this second experiment I am now about to communicate to your lordship. and I thought proper to send you some of the bread produced by it, that you might form a judgement of its excellence.— Yesterday I took five pounds of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor strained from it, kneaded fifty-six pounds of flour, adding the usual quantity of yeast and salt. When the dough was sufficiently risen it was weighed, and divided into loaves; the weight before being put in the oven being ninety-three pounds twelve ounces, or about eight pounds ten ounces more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way; it was then baked two hours, and some time after being drawn, the bread was weighed, and gave eighty-three pounds eight ounces——loss in baking ten pounds five ounces. The same quantity of flour kneaded with common water loses about fifteen pounds eleven ounces in the baking, and produces only sixty-nine pounds eight ounces of bread—gain by my method fourteen pounds; that is, a clear encrease of *one fifth* of the usual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour.

This encrease, which at first appears astonishing, (since only five pounds of bran were boiled) seems to depend on a combination of three causes: first the water in which the bran is boiled, weighs half a pound more per gallon than plain water; secondly, owing to its glutinous consistence, it is less subject to evaporation by heat; thirdly, and principally, a greater quantity of it is necessary to make the dough; a bushel or fifty-six pounds of flour requires three gallons of plain water, (i. e. 27 pounds) but it imbibed three gallons and three quarts of bran water, weighing thirty-five pounds ten ounces. The bran after being used in this way, is equally fit for many domestic purposes, and I suspect *more nutritious* for pigs and poultry than if given to them *raw*. I had the curiosity to weigh it after the liquor was strained off, and found that it had gained twelve pounds: and if water incorporates with it in the same manner as it does with rice, why not its nutritive power be encreased in the same manner? The conjecture accords at least, with *Count Rumford's* principle. But to return to my experiment: I have amused myself with the following calculations which perhaps will make your lordship smile.

The encrease of bread, by this method, being a fifth from a given quantity of flour, the consumption of flour would be saved by it every sixth day, or sixty days in a year.— Supposing then that the practice were universally adopted, and taking the consumption of flour in this kingdom at 200,000 bushels per day, the *annual saving* would amount to 12 millions of bushels, which at the present price would cost about *ten millions sterling*, and in ordinary times above *four millions*. Of the wholesomeness of the bread there can be no doubt; of its flavor you will judge by the specimen I have sent you: I can add by experience that it keeps well. After my first batch had been baked ten days, I put a loaf which remained of it into my oven for about twenty minutes, and being suffered to grow cool again, it was cut, and had every appearance of new bread; nay, we even thought it better than it was at first.—I am, with true respect, your lordships dutiful and obedient servant,

FRANCIS HAGGIT.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

[*Translated for the N. York Evening Post.*]

SEVILLE, *June* 18.

This day was published the following manifesto, or statement of the principal facts which occasioned the creation of the supreme council of Seville, which in the name of Ferdinand VII, governs the kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, Granada, Jaen, the provinces of Estremadura, New Castile, and others which are shaking off the yoke of the emperor of the French.

Spain was reposing in her own grandeur, preserved through so many ages, and was relying upon the alliance and forces of France. As soon as she made peace with the latter in 1795, she embraced her interests, and gave her ships, money, troops & whatever aid she thought fit to require.—— Even the very kings of Spain appeared like feudatories of France; and to this union with Spain it may be said France owes her triumphs and her successes. During all this time Spain was governed with absolute and despotic sway by the wicked Godoy, who abusing the excessive gooeness of our king Charles IV, appropriated to himself in 18 years of favor, the treasures of the crown, the property of individuals, the public employments, (which he distributed infamously) every title, honor, and even the appellation of highness, with the dignities of generalissimo and admiral, and with salaries augmented to immense and scandalous sums which filled up the measure of our calamity. As it appears that he aspired to the royal throne, and the prince of Asturias don Ferdinand was an obstacle to the attainment of his wish, he attacked directly his sacred person; he attributed to him conspiracies against his august father, and under this pretext caused him to be arrested, and issued the horrible circular of the 30th October, 1807, and the truly ridiculous one of the 5th November following. The people saw both of them with amazement; they believed neither; and the council of Castile, called to take cognizance of the cause, unanimously declared the prince of Asturias innocent. The king his father did not conform to this decision, and caused the pretended accomplices of the prince of Asturias to be severely punished. With the Spanish people the name of their king was sufficient to induce them to obey, and suffer in silence; in this state, things continued till the month of March, of the present year 1808, when the danger of the same king & of the country, converted their patience into fury. Previously to this, the king of Portugal was obliged to abandon Europe, to go to America, and to command their subjects to make no resistance to the French army, which was entering their territory.— So much moderation did not soften or calm the ambition of Napoleon. His troops took possession of Portugal, and committed there excesses which affright humanity. Napoleon annexed that kingdom to his empire, and imposed on it heavy contributions, which it would not have suffered from the most ferocious conqueror. Spain saw by this example, that if her kings abandoned her she would suffer the same lot as Portugal; besides that, neither the love which they have for their kings, nor a thousand other reasons, could permit Spaniards to see with indifference the overthrowing of their fundamental laws, and the annihilation of their monarchy, the most glorious of the whole earth. French armies had at this time entered Spain; had possessed themselves of her principal fortresses, and had arrived near Madrid, protesting that they came to effect no change, that their only object was the execution of a vast design against England, and that their intention was to make us happy. At this juncture then, it is published, and even proofs are given, that the king, queen, and all the royal family are about to abandon the capital, to go to Andalusia, and sail to America in English vessels. The rumors irritate the people extremely against don Manuel Godoy, the sole and only author of this abandonment; all the troops of the royal palace, the rest of the army, and all the honest inhabitants, unite in Aranjuez to prevent its execution, and they do prevent it. The infamous favorite excites their just indignation, and owes his life to the generosity of the prince of Asturias. King Charles renounces the crown and sends to the council the most authentic document of his free abdication. While events so extraordinary are passing not a drop of blood is spilt at Aranjuez; such is the unheard-of loyalty of the Spanish people. In Madrid the council cause the abdication of Charles IV to be published, and his eldest son and prince of Asturias don Ferdinand VII to be proclaimed king. The people of the capital and the whole nation received this information with a joy of which there is no example, and protested their love, their obedience, and their fidelity to their NEW KING with an union, with an ardor, and with demonstrations so new, that they are unknown in history, even in that of the most faithful Spanish nation. The French armies could not but be astonished at such strange events, and even the burning of the furniture of some suspected houses of Madrid, was executed with such order, with such attention that the public should not suffer, and so bloodlessly, that it may be said that the Spanish nation alone is capable of such circumspection in a popular commotion.

All persons believed that the French would unite with the Spaniards to celebrate their happy incident of having prevented their kings from abandoning Spain and embarking in an English squadron. But what was their surprize, when they saw that this very event which ought to have been so agreeable to the French, was the pretext which they laid hold of to persecute us, destroy our kings, put an end to the monarchy, and commit horrors such as history neither does nor can relate! They have multiplied them so that it will be very difficult, not to say impossible to detail them in their order. The first was the entry of the French army into Madrid, who fixed cannon in various public places, and assumed an authority such as no monarch of Spain would have exercised. The shouts of joy at the accession of Ferdinand seventh still continued; but Charles IV, so often deceived, made a protest against his former abdication, sent it to Bayonne to Napoleon I. and made the latter the arbiter of his fate. Ferdinand VII departed in person to receive Napoleon, who had promised and caused the duke of Berg, to publish that he was coming to Spain, fixing a period of four days for his arrival. Ferdinand VII sent before him his brother the infant don Carlos, who not meeting Napoleon, entered France. King Ferdinand followed him into Vitoria, and at that city the inhabitants, whose affectionate and loyal hearts presaged the sad destiny which awaited him in France, impeded his departure, cut the traces of his coach, and implored him not to deliver himself to Napoleon. The king, whose generosity and greatness of soul caused him to disregard these clamors, continued his journey, and entered Bayonne to embrace Napoleon, who had invited him by a thousand deceitful caresses and assurances, giving him in his letters the title of king of Spain. Before we proceed, let us return to Madrid & to the horrible deeds which he (Napoleon) was expecting. Ferdinand VII had created a supreme council of government, whose members he designated, and appointed for president his uncle the infant don Antonio. It was necessary to destroy this council, and consummate the iniquitous designs which were formed: for this purpose the royal family were compelled to set out for France, without excepting those infants whose tender age ought to have excited some compassion. On seeing this the people of Madrid were infuriated, and the French troops made their irritation a pretext, for entering with arms & artillery on the 2d of May, attacking furiously the unfortunate inhabitants, and committing a butchery—the recollection of which even now fills us with horror. The weak Spanish governor, oppressed by the duke of Berg, after having prohibited the Spanish troops from going to the assistance of their brethren, presented himself publicly in the streets of Madrid, and on seeing him the people laid down their arms and calmed their fury. This obedience, this respect peculiar to the Spanish people, instead of appeasing irritated the ferocious Murat; and under the pretence that some of them carried arms, although they were not prohibited from doing so except by a subsequent law, he caused them to be shot in cool blood. Priests then suffered death, only for carrying a penknife; artisans for carrying the implements of their trades; and persons of every class from the bare suspicion of a furious army, without honor, without religion, and without reflection. Afterwards the infant don Antonio was obliged to depart for Bayonne.

Ferdinand VII. had chosen the members of the council of government, and no one could add others; notwithstanding, the foreigner Murat was not ashamed to oblige those members to elect him president even in his presence, a circumstance which of itself suffices to prove the horrible violence with which he acted; this decree was signed and published by all the members of the council. What subjects? What Spaniards! The French attempted to form a party in Madrid and in the kingdom for Charles IV. and made use of insidious proclamations and other indecent methods, but could not succeed. The authors of these plots go unpunished, but the nation, Europe, the whole world, have seen that the French have impudently falsified the truth when they published that in Spain there are divisions and parties. There are none and to the perpetual ignominy of those who have spread such reports the whole nation exclaims that she wishes not, loves not, that there is not, any other king than Ferdinand VII. At length appeared in the council of Castile the protest of Charles IV, sent by Napoleon to Murat; & that body governed by terror to its eternal dishonor, determined that Ferdinand VII. was not king of Spain, but Charles IV, and that the abdication of the latter was a nullity. What a crowd of reflections present themselves here, when it is considered that the council is the first tribunal of justice of the kingdom, and its ministers the ministers of the laws. But let us continue—Charles IV. by having resumed the crown, again possessed the power of choosing a governor for the kingdom, and affecting the French spirit and language even in his expressions, appointed Murat, or if you please the Duke of Berg, to that office with the title of Lieutenant. Hitherto appearances had been preserved, but in a very short time even appearances were no longer regarded. On the 4th of May, Charles the IV. was declared king at Bayonne, and said that he wished to consecrate the remainder of his life to the government and happiness of his subjects. But on the eighth day of the same month of May King Charles forgot all this, and renounced the Crown of Spain in favour of the Emperor Napolean, with an express power to the latter to confer it at his pleasure on whom he should think proper. What contradictions! What folly! The Monarchy of Spain did not belong to Charles IV. nor did he possess it in his own right, but by the right of blood agreeably to our fundamental laws; and the same Charles IV. had just before expressed and acted upon that principle in resuming the throne. By what authority, by what right does he transfer the crown of Spain, and treat the Spaniards like herds of cattle that graze in the fields? By what power does he take away the succession to the monarchy from his sons and descendants, and from all the heirs to it by birth and by blood? It will certainly be an authentic proof of the blindness of ambition, that Napolean with his vaunted talents did not know these truths, and has drawn upon himself the eternal infamy of having received the Spanish Monarchy from one who had no right, no power to give it to him.— And there would be the same nullity, should he succeed in his infamous design in making his brother Joseph Napolean King of Spain, since neither he nor Napoleon I, can be nor shall be kings of Spain, but by the right of blood, which they have not, or by the unanimous election of the Spaniards, which will never take place; and let them know this from henceforth forever.

It was desirable to sanction these viola-

tions of right with the name and signature of Ferdinand VII, and for that purpose there was first published his renunciation in favor of Charles IV, his father, and afterwards a second one in favor of Napoleon, which Ferdinand, his brother the infant don Carlos, and his uncle the infant don Antonio were forcibly compelled to sign. There are very weighty reasons for presuming that these two renunciations are forgeries; but granting them to be genuine, they evidently manifest the state of violence in which they were made, and their perfect nullity. On the 4th May Charles resumed the throne, and the renunciation of Ferdinand VII bears date on the 6th. If Charles IV could of himself resume the throne, of what utility was the renunciation of Ferdinand VII? If that renunciation was at all necessary, by what authority did Charles IV previously reassume the throne? The same argument still more strongly applies to the renunciation of the sovereignty of Spain in favor of Napoleon. Charles IV made it on the 8th of May, and Ferdinand VII on the 12th. Consequently that of Charles IV was not valid because that of Ferdinand VII was wanting, for if it was valid, why require the other? In both the violence which compelled them to be made, is not only apparent, but without example. Ferdinand VII was treated as soon as he entered France in the most unworthy manner. He is surrounded with French guards; he has been separated from his retinue; he has been reduced to a miserable situation, and has even been threatened with the loss of life. The strongest circumstance is, that Napoleon I. with all this ignominy has not attained his purpose. Besides Ferdinand VII. his brother the Infant Don Carlos, the whole royal family and their descendants, retain an invriolable title to the throne of Spain.

Posterity will learn with wonder that even the Council of Castile lent its aid to so many and so horrible usurpations, and authorised them with its name, by which some persons of little reflection have been deceived. It is clearer than the light, that the Council of Castile has no power to change the reigning dynasty, and overturn the fundamental laws respecting the order of succession. The horrible consequences of having been obliged to arrogate to itself this power which it has not, have brought the most heavy calamities upon the whole nation. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary for the remedy of those calamities, that the Supreme Council of Government of Seville should be created at the instance of the *people*: which Supreme Council of Seville, in the exercise of its powers has declared itself independent, has disobeyed the Council of Castile, has cut off all communication with *Madrid*, has raised armies and caused them to march to combat the French. God has bestowed his blessing upon us and our pure intentions. Between the 23d of May and 27th, the whole nation has risen in a mass to proclaim their king and defend their country. They have elected Captain Generals and and Commanders of the army. They have been organised; the people run to arms with ardor, and individuals and corporations who possess the ability are making abundant donations. Andalusia was attacked by a French army at the very moment when she raised her voice in the favor of her Religion, her King, and her Country; and in less than fifteen days we have already surrounded it, and it cannot avoid either to surrender or a disgraceful retreat. The French squadron anchored at Cadiz, has just struck its colors, and surrendered itself to us at discretion. The Provinces of Spain continued to recognize in this Supreme Council the faithful depository of the royal authority and centre of union, without which we should expose ourselves to internal or civil wars, which would completely ruin our holy cause. We have made an armistice with the English; we have a free communication with them; they have offered and given us much assistance, and we expect still greater; they have landed part of their troops and are now fighting for us at several places; there are at Cadiz ready to embark three envoys from us to the King of Great Britain, who will doubtless negociate a durable and advantageous peace with the English nation. Portugal is in commotion and ready to shake off the disgraceful yoke; America as loyal to its King as European Spain, cannot fail to unite with her in so just a cause. Both will make the utmost exertions in behalf of their king, their laws, their country and their religion. America is threatened, if she does not unite with us, with the same calamities which Spain has suffered, the destruction of the monarchy, the overturning of her government and laws, dreadful dissoluteness of manners, robberies, assassinations, persecution of the priests, violation of the temples, of the virgins consecrated to God, the almost total extinction of religion and its rites; in short the most barbarous and ignominious slavery, under the yoke of an usurper, who knows neither piety nor justice, nor humanity, and is insensible to shame. We shall deride his rage, if Spain and Spanish America are united. The Supreme Council will provide for every occurrence, with an indefatigable zeal. America will support it with the abundance of her fertile soil, so favored by nature, sending immediately the royal property and what she can acquire by patriotic donations of corporations, communities, prelates and individuals. Commerce will again flourish with freedom of navigation, and with the favors and privileges which this Supreme Council will dispense, of which our compatriots may be certain. Let us be all Spaniards. Let us then be truly united in defence of Religion, the King and our Country,

Royal Palace of Alcazar, of Seville, 17th of June 1808.

FRANCISCO DE SAAVEDRA,
President.

The Archbishop of Laodices, Co-administrator of this diocese.

Fabian de Miranda y Sierra, Francisco Cien Fuegos, Vicente Hore, Francisco Diaz, Bermudo, J. de Fernando Aguirre, E Conde de Tilli, El Marques de Granina, El Marques de las Torres, Andres de Minano y las Casas, Antonio Zambrano Carvillo de Albornos, Andres de Coca, Jose de Chica, Eusebio Herrerra, Adrian Jacome, Antonio Zambrano, Manuel Peroso, Jose Morales Gallego, Victor Soret, Caledonio Alonso, Manuel Gil, Jose Ramaitez,

By order of his serene highness.

JUAN BAPTISTA PARDO,
Secretary.

MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR,
Secretary.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—In 153 towns, whose returns have been made public the result, as stated in the Amherst paper, appears to be as follows:

Federal votes,	13,791
Democratic do.	10,579
Majority,	3,212

The Marquis Yrujo, late minister from his catholic Majesty to the United States, and col. Burr, it is stated, arrived at Corunna in Spain some time in July.

(Wash. Fed.)

A letter has been received by a gentleman in town from his friend in Virginia, stating that Mr. Madison lately speaking on the subject of the embargo, gave it as his opinion that "IT WOULD NOT BE TAKEN OFF FOR A TWELVEMONTH." The intelligence reaches us in such a way as to leave no doubt of its correctness, and it is in perfect conformity with the repeated declarations of the President himself. It is a settled plan of policy, which will not be departed from, so long as the present rulers or others who harbor their anti-commercial prejudices remain in power. The farmers of the country have but one way left to remove the cumbrous load, that 'sits like incubus upon them.' They must repair to the polls at the approaching elections, with ballots in their hands for men who are known friends to peace and free trade. *Ibid.*

The Arcturus stopped at Fayal, and while there, a Portugueso 74, arrived on her way to England, from Brazils, and informed that sir Sidney Smith was about proceeding with an allied army of British and Portuguese, against Buenos Ayres.

President's Answer to the Boston Petition.

The following answer to the petition of the inhabitants of this town, from the president of the United States was received on Tuesday by the selectmen, and is now presented to the public by their order.

Wm. Cooper,
Town-Clerk.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 6, 1808.

AUGTST 26, 1808.

SIR,

I BEG leave to communicate through you the inclosed answer to the representation which came to me under cover from you, and to add the assurances of my respect.

Th. Jefferson.

Charles Bulfinch, esq. for the Selectmen of Boston.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, in legal Town-Meeting assembled.

YOUR representation and request were received on the 22d instant, and have been considered with the attention due to evety expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow-citizens. No person has seen with more concern than myself, the inconveniences brought on our country in general, by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have heen looking as spectators on our brethren of *Europe*, afflicted with all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together.—— Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts, and by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with edicts, which taken together, expose our commerce and mariners, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully. In reviewing these measures therefore we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things or the choice of the nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.

"In the event of such peace, or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the U. S. sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the president," he is authorised to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change of measures affecting neutral commerce, is known to have taken place. The orders of *England*, and the Decrees of *France* and *Spain*, existing at the date of these laws and still unrepealed, as far as we know.—In *Spain* indeed a contest for the government appears to have arisen; but of its course or prospects, we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the executive competent to such a decision.

You desire that, in this defect of power, Congress may be specially convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence or the character of the facts which are supposed to dictate such a call: Because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of thei meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call.

I should, with great willingness, have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued.

TH: JEFFERSON.

August 26, 1808.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schooner Freighter, Thomas, Portland, northern produce—Lawrason & Fowle.
Polly and Sally, Stelly, Baltimore sundries—different merchants.
Harlot, Cullen, Folly Landing, lumber—the master.
Sloop Little Tom, Batten, Kinsale, corn—the master.
Julian, Covert, Nanjemoy, produce—the master.

CLEARED,

Brig Only Son, Nickerson, Boston, flour—by Lawrason & Fowle.
Sloop Betsey, Risen, Dumfries, by different persons.
Summerset, Grymes, Boyds Hole, the master.

Legionary Court.

THE Legionary Court, which met on Thursday last, adjourned to meet on SATURDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, of which, all those concerned, will please to take notice, and attend accordingly.

By order.

JOHN MAC LEOD, Clk. L. C. E.

September 12. 3t

☞ At the solicitation of a number of our country friends, we shall commence, on the 9th of this month, the publication of a paper for the country, *three times a week*, which will contain all the matter and advertisements published in the daily paper. The price will be FIVE DOLLARS *per annum.*

Such of our present patrons as reside on the route where the mail goes but once a week, will be furnished with the country paper in lieu of the daily one, unless ordered otherwise.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

PATENT SHOT.

Two and a half tons PATENT SHOT assorted, from BB to No. 10, a part of which is of American manufacture—for sale by

John Roberts.

September 14.

For Sale,

At WILLIAM FITZHUGH'S, *Esq. Plantation, on Ravensworth, 10 miles from the town of Alexandria—*

Six young Rams of the Arlington long wool breed—they are large and the wool very fine—Price 10 dollars each.

ALSO FOR SALE,

25 Ewes, very large and fat, now good mutton—and some *Beef Cattle*, which will be sold low for cash only.

Ravensworth, Sept. 14. 2aw

WANTED,
A FEW LABORERS.

Andrew Bartle.

September 14 d

NOTICE.

The subscriber meaning to decline the Dry Good business, offers for sale, his entire Stock on hand, *a very choice assortment of GOODS*, adapted to the present and approaching seasons:—The terms low, and the credit liberal, for approved paper.

All those indebted to me by open account, are respectfully requested, if not convenient now to pay, to come forward and adjust the same by note.

Those indebted to the late concern of *Bennett and Watts*, are informed, that in consequence of the death of Mr. *Watts*, no further indulgence can be given, after the first of January ensuing—suits will then be ordered indiscriminately against all who may not attend to this notice.

Charles Bennett.

September 14 eo6w

I have just Received & for Sale,

3 tons of first quality Country HEMP,
3 seroons Spanish INDIGO,
5 chests Imperial TEA.

Bryan Hampson.

August 30. d

[redacted] Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B tono.
hogsheads brown Sugars.
[redacted] lbs. green Coffee.
mperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

Have just Received,

60 crates assorted Liverpool Ware.
Which will be sold at a low advance.
Likewise per sclr, Lark,
1000 sides red Soal Leather.
5 boxes Wool Cards.

September 12 3aw3w

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

TO RENT,
(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated toaccommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,
Robert Brocket.
June 1. 2aw

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1800 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Sperm acity and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

SAMUEL WHEELER
Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public,

THAT he has removed from his former stand on Fairfax-street, to the store next to the Washington tavern on King-street, where he has for sale, a good assortment of SHOES of the best quality.
9th month, 5th.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE
2500 feet *BLACK WALNUT PLANK*, one inch thick to three.
ALSO.
SCANTLING, of different sizes—all of which are of good quality and will be sold low for cash.

Charles Scott.
September 2. eotf

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscribers; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by *Robert T. Hooe* and *John Muncaster*, with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

Robert T. Hooe,
James H. Hooe,
John Muncaster.
July 15—19. eotf

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes, my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a part of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal-getter, and from his size, blood, and figure is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandize.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CHAPIN, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.
Virginia, King George county, June, 24th (25) 1808. 2aw3m.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay
ALSO,
THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied by Mrs. WILSON.
Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
By Henry S. Keatinge, of Baltimore,
THE HOLY BIBLE EXPLAINED:
Or, the old and New Testament digested and illustrated
BY WAY OF QUESTION AND ANSWER.

In which the principal controverted points are considered, and the connection of sacred and profane history preserved. Compiled chiefly from the writings of the most eminent historians, divines and commentators. *Designed for promoting Christian knowledge.*

CONDITIONS.

This work is printed from the third and last London edition, and contains 458 pages octavo on good paper and type.

It will be delivered to subscribers in boards, for two dollars—full bound, two dollars twenty-five cents. To non-subscribers, in boards, two dollars twenty-five cents—full bound two dollars seventy-five cents, payable on delivery.

The publisher is at present in this town, and will wait upon the citizens of Alexandria, for their patronage.

☞ This work has been specially recommended and promoted by the clergymen of every denomination of Christians to wit: Rev. J. G. J. Bend, John Glendy, John Inglis, G. Dashiel, James Whitehead Samuel Knox, A. M. of Baltimore. Reverend B. Judd, of Annapolis. Rev. J. Lauria, and M'Cormick of Washington. Rev. J. J. Sayers, S. B. Balch, and H. Foxall, of George-town.

*** The Publisher returns his thanks to the citizens of Alexandria, for their patronage, and informs them that subscribers names will be received for three weeks, at the Bookstore of Mr. *JAMES KENNEDY, sen. King street, who has for sale, just published* [price fifty cents]

The MUSICAL PRECEPTOR;
OR,
A Key to Harmony.
BY HENRY S. KEATINGE.
"*To purest harmony attune the soul,*
"*Wean it from earth and wing its flight to heaven.*"

ALSO,
A new SONG, set to music—composed
BY H. LEAMAN:
The POOR VILLAGE MAID.
September 8. 2aw2w

TO LET
On King-street near the Diagonal Pump;
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family. *Apply to*
Richard Lewis.
7. 6t

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient well finished HOUSE, now occupied by the subscriber, with an extensive Garden, situated in a desirable part of the town, on the upper end of King-street, near good water. The above property is well calculated to accommodate a genteel family.—For further particulars apply to
William N. Mills.
September 1. 2aw3w

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.
FOR SALE BY
Nath. Wattles, & Co

District of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

Phoron Rudd and John Brush, *complainants*,
AGAINST
Ephraim Paine and Mordecai Miller, *defendants*,
} *In Chancery.*

The defendant Ephraim Paine not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Ephraim Paine, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Ephraim Paine do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Mordecai Miller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Ephraim Paine, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. 1aw2m

Joseph Mandeville
CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock.*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality;

WINES.
Madeira,
Buscllos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.